

## VALUE OF FAIR TO OUR PEOPLE

Agricultural and Industrial Show  
for Both the Town and  
Country Folk.

### AN EXCHANGE FOR NEW IDEAS

Besides, It Appeals to All of Us Who  
Want to Be Amused While We're  
Learning—Closer Touch With  
Home Lives of Neighbors.

The fair is an educational clearing house. It is an agricultural and industrial institute for residents of both town and country. It is a short course in better farming and better living. It is a physical demonstration of why the man who farms with his head instead of with his hands must inevitably succeed.

It is a comprehensive exhibition of what the ambitious boy or girl may achieve in agriculture, live-stock raising, dairying, horticultural, home, gardening, domestic science or household economy. It is an exposition of the marvelous improvement in farm machinery and agricultural implements. It is an object lesson in the great part which improved machinery plays in the development and cultivation of the farm and the increased prosperity of the farmer.

Look for Yourself.  
The chief educational value of our fair lies in the fact that it is demonstrative in character. The eye is a more convincing instructor than the ear. We are slow to accept and believe in any new method until we have had optical proof of its superiority over the old.

Often it is difficult to secure the attention of the busy man or woman long enough to give such a demonstration. Not infrequently it happens that farmers who would be most benefited by better methods of farming are not sufficiently interested to be present at any special meeting called for the purpose of discussing the subject.

But the fair appeals to that trait of mankind which demands entertainment and amusement and becomes a common forum for the discussion of all matters having to do with agriculture, industry, the home and the school.

In this clearing house of education the farmer learns what the manufacturer, the merchant and the banker are and have been doing to make his labor less arduous and his farm more profitable and the town resident learns what rapid progress is being made in agriculture. A bond of common interest is created which means much to both town and country.

Value to Everybody.  
The farmer learns by actual observation of the newest devices and improvements in agricultural implements. He learns their use and benefits. He learns in what way they assist in soil cultivation, in plant growth, in sowing, in harvesting, in threshing. He learns the economic value of the more modern machinery, of the silo, of motor power on the farm.

The urban dweller is furnished a vivid picture of the agricultural resources of the community. He learns about the fertility of the soil in the vicinity; of what is being done to increase the farm yield; to improve the quality of the stock, and to multiply the total dairy product.

Every man and woman, whether town or country resident, is brought into closer touch with the home life of others. All imbibe that broader education which means co-operation—that ideal education which is service to self and all humanity.

## COME AND SEE US

YOU will find the latch-string of this newspaper office hanging out all ready to be pulled during fair time, and once inside you will be met with cordial welcome. If we don't know you personally, this is a first-rate opportunity to get acquainted. If you're an old acquaintance, you'll have the advantage of not feeling like company.

## Who Did It?

## WARSHIP TO HELP MERCHANT SISTER

MAY COME TO COAST

Koenig Says He Can't Tell What  
His Government May Do  
About It.

New London, Conn., Nov. 3.—The German armored submarine U-57, sister ship of the U-53, which recently sank five vessels off the New England coast, is expected to act as a convoy for the undersea freighter Deutschland on her return trip to Germany, according to a statement tonight by Capt. Paul Koenig.

The Deutschland's skipper added: "I would not be surprised if the armed submarine appeared off this coast while I am in port. You can't tell what the government will do." Capt. Koenig said he probably would make his homeward dash within the next ten days. He denied a report that he would go through the Cape Cod canal, saying nothing was to be gained by this route.

Officials of the Eastern Forwarding company announced that the Deutschland's cargo was discharged at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Great care was exercised to prevent outsiders from seeing the work. Only the crew of the submarine and the North German Lloyd liner Willehad were allowed in the hold.

Vice President Hilken of the Forwarding company, left today for New York. Nothing has been made public concerning the Deutschland's manifest. James L. McGowan, collector of customs, is out of town. He sent a special delivery letter today to Capt. Koenig, but the latter declined to comment on its contents.

The citizens' committee, which has arranged for a complimentary banquet to the Deutschland's crew next Wednesday, announced that a gold watch, suitably inscribed, will be presented to Capt. Koenig.

The U-57, it was reported, left Bremen on October 13—three days after the Deutschland sailed.

### SAYS BOLL WEEVIL WILL COVER STATE

Andrew C. Moore Tells LeConte Society That Preparation Campaign Should Begin at Once.

Columbia, Nov. 3.—That the boll weevil will eventually cover the entire State of South Carolina, was the opinion expressed last night by A. C. Moore, member of the University of South Carolina faculty, in an illuminating address to the members of the LeConte Scientific society. Prof. Moore is a member of the boll weevil commission, recently returned from a trip through the infested States of the South. He said that the weevil would prove a serious factor in the agricultural and economic life of the State and that a great campaign of preparation should begin at once. An account of the findings of the commission was given by Prof. Moore.

Prof. Moore said that the weevil was not like an army, but that he would continue as a permanent factor in the agriculture of the State. He advised that the farmers of the State heed the advice of the federal demonstration agent in combating the weevil.

### "UNCLE NICK" PASSES.

Once Famous Ball Player Dies in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Nicholas E. Young, "Uncle Nick," an old-time baseball player, and formerly president of the National league, died at his home here early today.

He had been employed in the treasury department for some time.

Mr. Young was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., and was 76 years old. He played professional baseball with the old Nationals of Washington in the sixties, later with the Chicago club of the Union league and was at one time manager of the Lord Baltimore club of Baltimore. He became president and secretary of the National league in 1881 and held that position until 1903, when he retired and was succeeded by Harry Pulliam.

Mr. Young had been an invalid for four years but until that time attended most of the games played here.

## FAIR TIME AGAIN

The Purpose of Our Own Festival and a  
History of Some Others

WHY is a fair? We can't all answer that from a single viewpoint. It means something different to practically every one of us. There is no doubt, though, that the feeling of gaiety is universal—even to those who must work like Turks to make the occasion a success.

The man or woman with a grouch has no business at our fair this year. You must go prepared to enjoy the blare of band music and the million noises that aren't music. You must be keyed up to revel in the sight of thousands of chattering holiday makers, of bright decorations, of pretty girls, of sideshows and ballyhoos, of popcorn balls in red tissue and sweating glasses of orangeade, of sizzling sandwiches and ice cream cones, of live-stock and household and implement displays, of pattering trotters and pacers and running horses, of buzzing grandstand, of golden sunshine and yellow dust-clouds. Yes, and tired feet and whimpering babies with heat-rash and smart alecks here and there—for we haven't reached the land of perfection yet.

Now let's peel the surface off the situation and see what's inside. This year's fair is going to be a pretty fine advertisement for our whole community—the surrounding farm lands and farmers, the town and its enterprising, public-spirited merchants. And really that is the rock-bottom purpose of holding a fair—advertising. It is a community aim and effort to show its people how much they amount to, and to show outsiders that this is a mighty good place to live in—prosperous, progressive country and neighborly people. A man looking for a place in which to settle down couldn't reasonably ask for anything more or better.

### Courtesy to Visitors.

The folks of this community understand one another. Our farmers know the town business men with whom they deal. Our business men are pretty well acquainted with most of the people who come into their stores. Now we want to show—all of us—our spirit of kindness and intelligence to the strangers within our gates during the festival season. It is the best sort of advertising we can put forth.

It is inestimably worth while to us if visitors go home and say: "I always like to attend their fair. The whole town seems to wiggle its latching string at me. And they're the 'whitest' people!—go out of their way to be polite—ready to give information or do a little favor—I'm certainly going back oftener and get acquainted with some of them."

In order further to answer the question which introduces this article, we take down our handy reference book—a large red volume—and turn to page 426. Therein we learn that the word "fair" is derived from the Old French "feire," the modern French "foire," the Italian "fiera," the Latin "feria," meaning holiday, and that this is connected with the Latin "festus," meaning feast.

In the United States there are no fairs of the kind that have been common in the Old World. The term here is applied to a variety of exhibitions, such as church, charity and agricultural exhibitions, and local, state, national, or international expositions or fairs. The fact is, the term is applied to all exhibitions where people are expected to bestow patronage or make purchases.

### Bits of Fair History.

The most common kind are agricultural fairs—county and state, as you know. This kind got their start as a regular thing in America in 1819. At Albany, N. Y., there was a prosperous merchant, Elkanah Watson, who believed that such an enterprise would encourage farming and manufacturing and help business. He used his influence with the state legislature, and that body appropriated \$10,000 yearly, for six years, for premiums on agricultural products and family manufactures.

Since then annual county, district and state fairs are quite generally held. The district and county fairs especially are held, not mainly for the sale of goods, but for advertising purposes—as we have said. City street fairs, where amusements of various kinds are furnished, are intended to promote the welfare of the city by attracting traders to them. The same goes for world's fairs which are held in this country. While commodities are sold, the primary object is to advertise.

In the Old World the fair or bazaar is an ancient institution. If we could find files of the daily papers and country weeklies when old Mr. Pharaoh was kinging for a living, when Professor Plato was discoursing on pure democracy and the what and how of a republic, when the thousand and one events of the Arabian Nights Entertainments were being worked out, we should probably find articles like this one—an editor's write-up of the annual fair in his town.

### Barter and Exchange Places.

People throughout Europe look upon the fair as a meeting held for the purpose of exhibiting and selling goods. Originally fairs were held at stated times and places, some for the sale of a particular class of merchandise, others for the sale of goods of a general character. People resorted to them to exchange goods and to collect their stores to last for several months. Princes and the magistrates of cities encouraged them and some of the privileges granted long ago still remain in force.

Such fairs as these flourish today on the outskirts of civilization, as in Siberia, Manchuria, Asiatic Turkey, where people live isolated for long stretches of time and do their buying no oftener than once or twice a year. They originated in the church festivals, which were found to afford the best opportunity for commercial transactions, the concourse of people being such as took place upon no other occasions.

### Other European Practices.

In some parts of Europe persons of all ranks still wait for the great annual fairs to make their principal purchases of articles of every description. This applies especially to parts of Europe where trading facilities—including transportation, advertising announcements and the like—are not as highly developed as in all parts of America today.

One of the most noted of the old fairs was that of Saint Bartholo-

## PLENTY OF CARS, SYSTEM LACKING

SO WITNESS ASSERTS

C., B. & Q. Official Explains Reasons for Trouble With Railroad Transportation.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 3.—The apparent shortage of cars upon the railroads of the country was declared to be the result of a lack of efficiency in their distribution, by W. L. Barnes, superintendent of transportation of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, here today. He was one of the last witnesses to testify at an informal hearing on the alleged shortage of cars being held by C. C. McChord, member of the interstate commerce commission.

It was brought out that the railroads now own approximately 2,600,000 cars and that the apparent total shortage on all lines is only about 60,000. Mr. Barnes gave it as his opinion that much of this resulted from shippers asking for more cars than they need. Any apparent shortages resulting from other causes, he said, could be met by a more efficient distribution of the car supply.

Mr. Barnes in response to questions as to why the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy had failed to return cars owned by other roads, declared that system had been forced in self defense to hold foreign cars and would continue to do so until some assurance was provided that their own equipment would be returned. More than 37,000 cars of all classes belonging to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy were held on foreign lines, he said, while that system held approximately 32,000 cars belonging to other lines.

Other railroad representatives heard today were: W. L. Parks, vice president of the Illinois Central; J. F. Poterfield of the same system, and C. B. Phelps, superintendent of transportation of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Short statements were also presented by representatives of Ohio and Michigan coal dealers and consumers.

### DR. DUMBA RESIGNS FROM THE SERVICE

Quits Austrian Diplomatic Corps With Imperial Recognition of His Long Labors.

Vienna, (via London), Nov. 4.—Dr. Theodore Constantin Dumba, former Austrian ambassador to the United States, at his own request has been retired from the diplomatic service by the emperor. The announcement of the retirement of Dr. Dumba includes imperial recognition of Dr. Dumba's excellent services covering a long period of years.

Dr. Dumba was ambassador of Austria-Hungary at Washington from May 24, 1913, until September, 1915. In the summer of 1915 he made himself unacceptable to the United States government when he attempted to transmit a report to the Austro-Hungarian foreign office which disclosed the ambassador's participation in plans to cripple American munition plants by strikes. A proposal that Dr. Dumba quit the United States on leave of absence was not regarded as satisfactory and President Wilson insisted on his recall.

### CUTTING OFF THE EARS.

El Paso, Nov. 3.—Villa bandits again are cutting the ears from captive Carranza soldiers and then sending them back to their comrades as a warning to other Carranza soldiers, said a Mexican civilian refugee who reached here today from Jimenez.

## PINK BOLL WORM COMES TO NORTH

ADVANCES IN MEXICO

Presence There One of Worst Menaces to American Industry Experts Report.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The pink boll worm, most destructive cotton pest known, has appeared for the first time in North America. The department of agriculture announces today that the worms had been discovered in northern Mexico, where their presence, the department says in an official announcement, constitutes one of the "greatest menaces" which have come to the American industry in its history.

Importation from Mexico of cotton seed, cotton seed hulls and seed cotton is prohibited under an order issued late today.

Officials of the department were unable to explain how the pink boll worm happened to be imported to North America. It is presumed, however, that the pest came in seed imported to Mexico from abroad.

Discovery of the worm was announced in the following statement:

"The pink boll worm, the most destructive of known pests of cotton, has been discovered in the Laguna district, Coahuila, Mex., within 200 miles of the Texas border. Amendments to quarantine orders, and regulations, effective immediately, have been promulgated by the secretary of agriculture, prohibiting the importation into the United States of cotton seed, cotton seed hulls and seed cotton from the territory in Mexico from which shipments heretofore have been permitted, and requiring that Mexican lint cotton destined for the United States be imported through certain northern ports remote from American cotton fields.

The pink boll worm has not been known to exist on the North American continent heretofore. The pest is prevalent in practically all other cotton producing regions of the world, and in all sections where it has become established has caused widespread destruction. Its establishment in northern Mexico constitutes one of the greatest menaces which have come to the American cotton growing industry in its history.

"Every possible precaution will be taken to prevent the worms from getting across the border. All cotton interests are warned of the danger which threatens the industry and are urged to give the utmost assistance to the federal authorities in preventing any movement in violation of these rules governing movement of cotton seed, cotton seed hulls, seed cotton, or cotton lint from Mexico into the United States.

### DEATH IN EXPLOSION.

Batesburg, Nov. 3.—Wednesday morning Eliza Corley, an industrious negro woman living on the premises of Mrs. Jabez Ferris, went to her usual morning's work, leaving two small children in her house. Another negro girl living nearby went, with a smaller sister, to Eliza's home. For some reason the larger girl, who is about ten years old, picked up a can of gasoline and threw it on the fire. The smaller children, who were sitting on the floor before the fire, received the full force of the explosion. They were all horribly burned, while the girl causing the trouble escaped with slight hurts. One of the smaller children died last night. The other two will get well, it is thought, if infection can be prevented.

mew in London, founded at the beginning of the twelfth century.

The greatest fairs in Germany are those of Frankfort, Leipzig and Brunswick. Other noted and historic fairs held yearly or semiannually in Europe are those of Zurich, Switzerland; Budapest, Hungary; Sinigaglia, Italy; Lyons, France (before the war), and Nizhni-Novgorod, Russia. The last named yearly attracts buyers from all parts of Europe and central and northern Asia, and merchandise worth \$100,000,000 changes hands. At Mecca, in Arabia, the fair is held in connection with the annual pilgrimage of Mohammedans, and is one of the most picturesque in the world.

We hope this array of solemn facts—all guaranteed to be reasonably true—will not put a damper on your frivolous mood and spoil our own fair for you. Doll up in your gayest drapery and set your heart on having a regular picnic this year—just like the year you were sixteen and had a sweetheart; when you had tintype pictures made together and exchanged them. Remember?